

**Two New Species of *Tigava* from South America,
(Hemiptera-Tingitidae)**

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(Presented by Mr. Van Zwaluwenburg at the meeting December 12, 1929)

***Tigava semota*, n. sp.**

Very elongate, faintly narrowed anteriorly. Head brownish black, with three spines; posterior pair very long, testaceous, each strongly curved anteriorly, its tip touching head near insertion of antenna; median spine much shorter, stouter, blunt, testaceous, directed slightly downward. Antennae very long, slender, indistinctly pilose; segment I very long, brown, ten times as long as two; II extremely short, fuscous; III three times as long as one, curved; IV considerably swollen, black, the basal portion slender and pale brown. Bucculae testaceous, closed in front. Rostral laminae testaceous, the rostrum extending between intermediate coxae. Body beneath black. Orifice distinct, black.

Pronotum moderately swollen, coarsely pitted, narrowed anteriorly, ferrugineous, the portions in front of lateral carinae and immediately behind swollen area blackish; the apex or triangular projection, hood, paranota, collum and carinae testaceous. Paranota narrow, very slightly produced in front. Carinae prominent, indistinctly areolate; median carina more strongly elevated; lateral carinae strongly diverging anteriorly and terminating at the calli. Elytra ferrugineous-testaceous, each with a large spot just behind the apex of pronotum and a long broad stripe in sutural area, which terminates in a transverse fascia a little in front of apex, dark fuscous; costal area moderately broad, composed of one row of large areolae, the lateral margin faintly serrate; subcostal area biserrate, not broader than costal area; discoidal area not extending to middle of elytra, narrowed at both base and apex. Wings a little longer than abdomen. Genital segment of male large and broad, the claspers quite large and strongly curved. Legs long, slender, testaceous.

Length, 4.37 mm.; width, 1.04 mm.

Holotype, male, Chapoda, Brazil, Drake collection. The broad costal area separates this insect at once from the species of *Tigava* described by Stål and Champion.

***Tigava bondari*, n. sp.**

Superficially and structurally very similar to *T. mollicula* Drake. Rostrum extending a little beyond the anterior margin or almost to the middle of the mesosternum. Antennae as in *T. mollicula*; head quite different, not so strongly swollen above, and the spines much stouter and longer; median spine very long and stout, very large at base, gradually narrowed to apex, almost reaching the apex of the first antennal segment; pos-

terior pair extending a little beyond the base of the antennae, their tips curved slightly outward; anterior pair much shorter, curved inward, reaching almost to the middle of the first antennal segment. Other characters, color and markings very similar to *T. mollicula*. Elytra with color and structural characters very similar to *T. mollicula*.

Length, 3.23 mm.; width, .78 mm.

Six specimens, Bahia, Brazil, collected by Dr. Gregorio Bondar. *Holotype*, male, and *allotype*, female, in Drake collection. The characters of the head and longer rostrum separate this species from its closest ally, *T. mollicula* Drake. In the latter (*Holotype*, female) the rostrum extends to the end of the mesosternum; the head is strongly swollen above; the median and anterior spines are much shorter, slender, and reach almost to the middle of the first antennal segment; posterior spines long, stout, decumbent, directed anteriorly, straight and extending to the base of the antennae. In one of the paratypes of *T. bondari*, the median spine is quite short, probably the result of injury during its nymphal stage.